

ONC

18. Before *it*, by corruption, it stands for *of*.
 Dashing the garment of this peace, aboded
 The sudden breach *on't*. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
 A thriving gamester has but a poor trade *on't*, who fills his
 pockets at the price of his reputation. *Locke's Educat.*
19. Noting the manner of an event.
 Note,
 How much her grace is alter'd *on* the sudden? *Shakefp.*
ON. adv. See *Uron*.
1. Forward; in succession.
 As he forbore one act, so he might have foreborn another,
 and after that another, and so *on*, till he had by degrees
 weakened, and at length mortified and extinguished the habit
 itself. *South's Sermons.*
 If the tenant fail the landlord, he must fail his creditor,
 and he his, and so *on*. *Locke.*
 These smaller particles are again composed of others much
 smaller, all which together are equal to all the pores or
 empty spaces between them; and so *on* perpetually till you
 come to solid particles, such as have no pores. *Newt.*
2. Forward; in progression.
 On indeed they went; but oh! not far;
 A fatal stop travers'd their head-long course. *Daniel.*
 So saying, *on* he led his radiant files. *Milton.*
 Hopping and flying, thus they led him *on*
 To the flow lake. *Dryden.*
 What kindled in the dark the vital flame,
 And ere the heart was form'd, puff'd *on* the red'ning stream.
Blackmore on Creation.
 Go to, I did not mean to chide you;
 On with your tale. *Rosw's J. Sher.*
3. In continuance; without ceasing.
 Let them sleep, let them sleep *on*,
 Till this stormy night be gone, *Crafsau.*
 And th' eternal morrow dawn. *Dryden.*
 Sing *on*, sing *on*, for I can ne'er be cloy'd.
 You roam about, and never are at rest;
 By new desires, that is, new torments still possess:
 As in a few rift dream you still drink *on*,
 And wonder why your thirst is never gone. *Dryden.*
 The peasants defy the fun; they work *on* in the hottest
 part of the day without intermission. *Locke's Educat.*
4. Not off.
 Upon the body, as part of dress.
 A long cloak he had *on*. *Sidney.*
 Stiff in brocade, and pinch'd in stays,
 Her patches, paint, and jewels *on*;
 All day let envy view her face,
 And Phyllis is but twenty-one. *Prior.*
6. It notes resolution to advance.
 Since 'tis decreed, and to this period lead
 A thousand ways, the noblest path we'll tread;
 And bravely *on*, till they or we, or all,
 A common sacrifice to honour fall. *Denham.*
- ON. interject.* A word of incitement or encouragement to at-
 tack; elliptically for *go on*.
 Therefore *on*, or strip your sword stark-naked; for meddle
 you must. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*
 Cheerly *on*, courageous friends,
 To reap the harvest of perpetual peace,
 By this one bloody trial of sharp war. *Shakefp. R. III.*
- ONCE. adv.* [from *one*.]
 1. One time.
 Trees that bear mast, are fruitful but *once* in two years;
 the cause is, the expence of sap. *Bacon.*
 Forthwith from out the ark a raven flies,
 And after him the surer messenger,
 A dove, sent forth *once* and again to spy
 Green trees or ground. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*
 You came out like some great monarch, to take a town
 but *once* a year, as it were for your diversion, though you
 had no need to extend your territories. *Dryden.*
 O virgin! daughter of eternal night,
 Give me this *once* thy labour, to sustain
 My right, and execute my just disdain. *Dryden.*
 In your tuneful lays,
 Once more resound the great Apollo's praise. *Pope.*
2. A single time.
 Who this heir is, he does not *once* tell us. *Locke.*
3. The same time.
 At *once* with him they rose:
 Their rising all at *once* was as the found
 Of thunder heard remote. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ii.*
 Fir'd with this thought, at *once* he strain'd the breast,
 And on the lips a burning kiss impress'd. *Dryden.*
 Now that the fixed stars, by reason of their immense dis-
 tance, appear like points, unless so far as their light is di-
 lated by refraction may appear from hence, that when the

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- moon passes over them and eclipses them, their light varies,
 not gradually like that of the planets, but all at *once*. *Newt.*
4. At a point of time indivisible.
 Night came *on*, not by degrees prepared,
 But all at *once*; at *once* the winds arise,
 The thunders roll. *Dryden's Cimon and Iphig.*
5. One time, though no more.
 Fufinus, those ill deeds that fully fame,
 In blood *once* tainted, like a current run
 From the lewd father to the lewder son. *Dryden.*
6. At the time immediate.
 This hath all its force at *once*, upon the first impression,
 and is ever afterwards in a declining state. *Atterbury.*
7. Formerly; at a former time.
 Thereon his arms and *once*-lov'd portrait lay,
 Thither our fatal marriage-bed convey. *Denham.*
 My foul had *once* some foolish fondness for thee,
 But hence 'tis gone. *Addison.*
8. *Once* seems to be rather a noun than an adverb, when it has
 at before it, and when it is joined with an adjective: as, *this*
once, *that once*. *Locke.*
- ONE. adj.* [an, cene, Saxon; een, Dutch; ein, German; εἰς, Greek.]
 1. Less than two; single; denoted by an unite.
 The man he knew was one that willingly,
 For *one* good look would hazard all. *Daniel.*
 Pindarus the poet, and *one* of the wisest, acknowledged
 also *one* God the most high, to be the father and creator of
 all things. *Raleigh.*
 If *one* must be rejected, *one* succeed,
 Make him my Lord, within whose faithful breast
 Is fix'd my image, and who loves me best. *Dryden.*
 Love him by parts in all your num'rous race,
 And from those parts form *one* collected grace;
 Then when you have refin'd to that degree,
 Imagine all in *one*, and think that *one* is he. *Dryden.*
2. Indefinitely; any.
 We shall
 Present our services to a fine new prince,
 One of these days. *Shakespeare.*
 I took pains to make thee speak, taught thee each hour
 One thing or other. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
 When any *one* heareth the word of the kingdom, and un-
 derstandeth it not, then cometh the wicked one and catcheth
 away that which was sown in his heart. *Matt. xiii. 19.*
 If any *one* prince made a felicity in this life, and left fair
 fame after death, without the love of his subjects, there were
 some colour to despise it. *Suckling.*
3. Different; diverse; opposed to another.
 What a precious comfort to have so many, like brothers,
 commanding *one* another's fortunes. *Shakespeare.*
 It is *one* thing to draw outlines true, the features like, the
 proportions exact, the colouring tolerable, and another thing
 to make all these graceful. *Dryden.*
 Suppose the common depth of the sea, taking one place
 with another, to be about a quarter of a mile. *Burnet.*
 It is *one* thing to think right, and another thing to know
 the right way to lay our thoughts before others with advan-
 tage and clearness. *Locke.*
 My legs were clost together by so many wrappers *one*
 over another, that I looked like an Egyptian mummy. *Add.*
 Two bones rubbed hard against one another, or with a file,
 produce a fetid smell. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
 At *one* time they keep their patients so warm, as almost to
 fustle them, and all of a sudden the cold regimen is in vogue.
Baker on Learning.
4. One of two opposed to the other.
 Ask from the *one* side of heaven unto the other, whether
 there hath been any such thing as this. *Deutr. iv. 32.*
 Both the matter of the stone and marbleite, had been at
 once fluid bodies, till *one* of them, probably the marbleite,
 first growing hard, the other, as being yet of a more yield-
 ing consistence, accommodated itself to the harder's figure. *Boyle.*
- There can be no reason why we should prefer any *one* ac-
 tion to another, but because we have greater hopes of ad-
 vantage from the *one* than from the other. *Smallbridge.*
5. Particularly one.
 One day when Phæbe fair,
 With all her band was following th' chafes,
 This nymph quite tir'd with heat of scorching air,
 Sat down to rest. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
6. Some future.
 Heav'n waxeth old, and all the spheres above
 Shall *one* day faint, and their swift motion stay;
 And time itself, in time shall cease to move,
 But the soul survives and lives for aye. *Devin.*
- ONE. n. f.* [There are many uses of the word *one*, which serve
 to denominate it a substantive, though some of them may
 seem rather to make it a pronoun relative, and some may
 perhaps

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- perhaps be considered as consistent with the nature of an ad-
 jective.]
1. A single person.
 If *one* by *one* we wedded all the world,
 She you kill'd would be unparallel'd. *Shakespeare.*
 Although the beauties, riches, honours, sciences, virtues,
 and perfections of all men were in the present possession of
one, yet somewhat beyond and above all this there would still
 be fought and earnestly thirsted for. *Hobbes, b. i.*
 From his lofty head he flew,
 And raising *one* by *one* the suppliant crew,
 To comfort each. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*
 When join'd in *one*, the good, the fair, the great,
 Descends to view the muse's humble seat. *Granville.*
2. A single mass or aggregate.
 It is *one* thing only as a heap is *one*. *Blackmore.*
3. The first hour.
 Till 'tis *one* o'clock, our dance of custom
 Let us not forget. *Shakefp. M. Wives of Wind.*
4. The same thing.
 I marvel, why I answer'd not again;
 But that's all *one*, omittance is no-quittance. *Shakefp.*
 To be in the understanding, and not to be understood, is
 all *one* as to say any thing is, and is not in the understand-
 ing. *Locke.*
5. A person.
 A good acquaintance with method will greatly assist every
one in ranging human affairs. *Watt's Logic.*
6. A person by way of eminence.
 Ferdinand
 My father, king of Spain, was reckon'd *one*,
 The wisest prince that there had reign'd. *Shakefp.*
7. A distinct or particular person.
 That man should be the teacher is no part of the matter;
 for birds will learn *one* of another. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
 No nations are wholly aliens and strangers *one* to the
 other. *Bacon's Holy War.*
 One or other fees a little box which was carried away with
 her, and so discovers her to her friends. *Dryden.*
8. Persons united.
 As I have made *you one*, lords, *one* remain:
 So I grow stronger, you more honour gain. *Shakefp.*
9. Concord; agreement; one mind.
 The king was well in structed how to carry himself be-
 tween Ferdinand and Philip, resolving to keep themat *one*
 within themselves. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
 He is not at *one* with himself what account to give of it.
Tillotson.
10. [On, Ton, French. It is used sometimes a general or in-
 definite nominative for any man, any person. For *one* the
 English formerly used men; as, they live obscurely men know
 not how, or die obscurely, men mark not when. *Ascham.* For
 which it would now be said, one knows not how, one knows
 not when; or, it is not known how.] Any person; any man
 indefinitely.
 It is not so worthy to be brought to heroical effects by for-
 tune or necessity, like Ulysses and Aeneas, as by *one's* own
 choice and working. *Sidney, b. ii.*
 One may be little the wiser for reading this dialogue, since
 it neither sets forth what Erona is, nor what the cause should
 be which threatens her with death. *Sidney, b. ii.*
 One would imagine these to be the expressions of a man
 blessed with ease, affluence and power; not of one who had
 been just stripped of all those advantages. *Atterbury.*
 For provoking of urine, *one* should begin with the gentlest
 first. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
 For some time *one* was not thought to understand Aristotle,
 unless he had read him with Averroes's comment. *Baker.*
11. A person of particular character.
 Then must you speak
 Of *one* that lov'd not wisely, but too well;
 Of *one* not easily jealous; but being wrought
 Perplex'd in the extreme. *Shakefp. Othello.*
 With lives and fortunes trusting *one*
 Who so discreetly us'd his own. *Waller.*
 Edward I. was *one* that very well knew how to use a vic-
 tory, as well as obtain it. *Hale.*
 One who contemned divine and human laws. *Dryden.*
12. One has sometimes a plural, either when it stands for
 persons indefinitely; as, the great *ones* of the world: or when
 it relates to some thing going before, and is only the repre-
 sentative of the antecedent noun. This relative mode of
 speech, whether singular or plural, is in my ear not very
 elegant, yet is used by good authors.
 Be not found here; hence with your little *ones*. *Shakefp.*
 These successes are more glorious which bring benefit to
 the world, than such ruinous *ones* as are dyed in human blood.
Glenville's Scip. Pref.
 He that will overlook the true reason of a thing which
 is but *one*, may easily find many false *ones*, error being in-
 finite. *Tillotson, Sermon. i.*

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- The following plain rules and directions, are not the less
 useful because they are plain *ones*. *Atterbury.*
 There are many whose waking thoughts are wholly em-
 ployed on their sleeping *ones*. *Addison's Spectator.*
 Arbitrary power tends to make a man a bad sovereign, who
 might possibly have been a good *one*, had he been invested
 with an authority limited by law. *Addison's Freeholder.*
 This evil fortune which attends extraordinary men, hath
 been imputed to divers causes that need not be set down,
 when so obvious an *one* occurs, that when a great genius ap-
 pears the dunces are all in conspiracy against him. *Swift.*
- ONE-EYED. adj.* [one and eye.] Having only one eye.
 A sign-post dauber would disdain to paint
 The *oney'd* heron on his elephant. *Dryden.*
 The mighty family
 Of *oney'd* brothers hasten to the throne. *Addison.*
- ONEIROCRITICAL. adj.* [ὄνειρος, Gr. *oneirocritique*, Fr. it
 should therefore according to analogy be written *oneirocritique*
 and *oneirocritic*.] Interpretative of dreams.
 If a man has no mind to pass by abruptly from his imagined
 to his real circumstances, he may employ himself in that
 new kind of observation which my *oneirocritical* correspondent
 has directed him to make. *Addison's Spectator.*
- ONEIROCRITICK. n. f.* [ὄνειρος, Gr.] An interpreter of
 dreams.
 Having surveyed all ranks and professions, I do not find
 in any quarter of the town an *oneirocritick*, or an interpreter
 of dreams. *Addison's Spectator, N^o. 505.*
- ONENESS. n. f.* [from *one*.] Unity; the quality of being one.
 Our God is one, or rather very *oneness* and mere unity,
 having nothing but itself in itself, and not consisting, as all
 things do besides God, of many things. *Hobbes.*
 The *oneness* of our Lord Jesus Christ, referring to the fev-
 eral hypostases, is the one eternal indivisible divine nature,
 and the eternity of the son's generation, and his co-eternity,
 and his consubstantiality with the father when he came down
 from Heaven and was incarnate. *Hammond.*
- ONERARY. adj.* [onerarius, Lat. *onerat*, Fr.] Fitted for car-
 riage or burthens.
 To *ONERATE. v. a.* [onero, Lat.] To load; to burthen.
ONERATION. n. f. [from *onerate*.] The act of loading. *Dict.*
ONEROUS. adj. [onerous, Fr. *onerus*, Lat.] Burthen some;
 oppressive.
 A banished person, that is absent out of necessity, retains
 all things *onerous* to himself, as a punishment for his crime.
Ayliffe's Pargen.
- ONION. n. f.* [scion, French.]
 It hath an orbicular, coated, bulbous root; the leaves are
 hollow or pip; the stalk also hollow and swells out in the
 middle; the flowers consisting of six leaves are collected in-
 to a spherical head; the style of the flower becomes a roundish
 fruit divided into three cells, containing roundish seeds. *Mill.*
 If the boy have not a woman's gift
 To rain a shower of commanded tears,
 An *onion* will do well. *Sha. Taming of the Shrew.*
 I am als, am *onion-ey'd*. *Sha. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
- This is ev'ry cook's opinion,
 No fav'ry dish without an *onion*:
 But left your kissing should be spoil'd,
 Your *onions* must be thoroughly boil'd. *Swift.*
- ONLY. adj.* [from *one*, *only*, or *onely*.]
 1. Single; one and no more.
 Of all whom fortune to my sword did bring,
 This *only* man was worth the conquering. *Dryden.*
2. This and no other.
 The logic now in use has long possessed the chair, as the
only art taught in the schools for the direction of the mind
 in the study of the sciences. *Locke.*
3. This above all other: as, he is the *only* man for mischief.
ONLY. adv.
 1. Simply; singly; merely; barely.
 I propose my thoughts *only* as conjectures. *Burnet.*
 The posterity of the wicked inherit the fruit of their fa-
 ther's vices; and that not *only* by a just judgment, but from
 the natural course of things. *Tillotson, Sermon. 4.*
 All who deserve his love, he makes his own;
 And to be lov'd himself, needs *only* to be known. *Dryd.*
 Nor must this contrition be exercised by us, *only* for grosser
 evils; but when we live the best. *Wake.*
2. So and no otherwise.
 Every imagination of the thoughts of his heart, was *only*
 evil continually. *Gen. vi. 5.*
3. Singly without more: as, *only* begotten.
ONOMANCY. n. f. [ὄνομα and μαντία.] Divination by a name.
 Destinies were superstitiously, by *onomancy*, deciphered out
 of names, as though the names and natures of men were
 suitable, and fatal necessities concur'd herein with voluntary
 motion. *Comden.*
- ONOMANTICAL. adj.* [ὄνομα and μαντικός.] Predicating by names.
 Theodatus, when curious to know the success of his wars
 against the Romans, an *onomantical* or name-wizard Jew,
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 will'd